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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 17 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Sierra Leone presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith the national report of Sierra Leone on the implementation of the resolution (see annex).

09-25765 (E) 180309

Annex to the note verbale dated 17 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Sierra Leone on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Introduction

Sierra Leone is of the view that, while the excessive accumulation and uncontrolled circulation of illicit small arms and light weapons, especially among non-State actors, have caused and continue to cause massive destruction of life and infrastructure in many developing countries, the existence and proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction pose the greatest threat to humanity.

Sierra Leone therefore considers the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 as an important contribution to disarmament and non-proliferation and the maintenance of international peace and security. While the resolution is also a contribution to protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism, Sierra Leone also believes that in order to prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction, States should themselves take concrete and timely measures for the total elimination of such weapons.

For its part, Sierra Leone has consistently voted in favour of all resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to disarmament and non-proliferation, including those on nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In 2005 under its chairmanship of the Disarmament Commission, Sierra Leone led the negotiations that broke a two-year impasse over the agenda of the Commission.

1. Responses to relevant paragraphs of resolution 1540

Sierra Leone does not possess nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. Evidently it does not provide any form of support in the development, acquisition, transportation or use of such weapons and related materials and their means of delivery. This notwithstanding, Sierra Leone is committed to support, as far as possible, international efforts and measures aimed at prohibiting the development, acquisition, possession, transfer or use of such weapons and their means of delivery in particular for terrorist purposes.

Sierra Leone is a State Party to the following major international instruments on disarmament and non-proliferation related to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction:

- The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC)
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC)
- The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

- The Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof
- The 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating Poisonous or other Gases and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.

In addition, and as reported in connection with the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373, Sierra Leone is a Party to the following international instruments against terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents
- International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings
- Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

A member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) since 1967, Sierra Leone has signed the NPT Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the Agency. It will ratify it and sign the additional protocols in due course. It signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism on 14 September 2005. Ratification of this Convention and accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) are also under consideration.

2. Regional, subregional and other related instruments

- The Africa Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty), signed in 1996. The ratification process is under consideration.
- Ratification of the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism and its Protocol, signed in July 1999 is also up for consideration.
- The Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, signed in January 2006, will be considered in conjunction with the ratification process of the 1999 OAU Convention.

3. National measures — the Protection from Radiation Act (2001)

Sierra Leone does not have any national procedures or legislation that specifically prohibits non-State actors from manufacturing, acquiring, possessing, developing, transporting or using chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes. It should be noted however, that the Protection from Radiation Act may be applicable to deter non-State actors from carrying out any of these activities. The Act makes adequate provisions for the safe use and disposal of irradiating devices or radioactive materials. In addition it

contains provisions for controlling through licensing the importation, exportation, manufacture, assembling, possession, use or disposal and sale of or any dealing in irradiating devices or radioactive materials. The following are among the principle functions of the Protection from Radiation Board:

(a) responsibility for all matters relating to the use and disposal of irradiating devices or radioactive materials to ensure protection of the public and workers from danger resulting from ionizing radiation;

(b) assist Government in formulating policies on the safe use and disposal of irradiating devices or radioactive materials;

(c) establish and operate a system to control importation, exportation, manufacture, possession, sale of or any dealing in irradiating devices or radioactive materials;

(d) establish and maintain a register or registers of importers, exporters, manufacturers, users and operators of devices or materials capable of producing ionizing radiation.

Under Section 9 of the Act, no person shall manufacture, or otherwise produce, possess or use, dispose of, lease, loan or deal in, import or cause to be imported or export or cause to be exported any irradiating device or radioactive material unless he is granted a licence issued under the Act.

Offences under the Act are punishable by fines and/or imprisonment and forfeiture of the irradiating device or radioactive material.

4. Conclusion

Sierra Leone is committed to the implementation of the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). It should be noted in this regard that Sierra Leone, which is also grappling with the problems of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and implementation of its obligations under regional security instruments and arrangements, has limited or no capacity to implement most of the provisions of resolution 1540; for instance, the provision concerning the development of appropriate border controls and other means to detect, deter, prevent and combat the illicit trafficking and brokering in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

It will need assistance not only in the area of national legislation relating to its obligations under the CWC and BWC and resolution 1540, but also in the areas of training and technical/regulatory infrastructure.

Sierra Leone will soon submit its request for technical and other forms of assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540, taking into account its obligations and commitment within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

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Note verbale dated 23 January 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Suriname to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to submit herewith the national report of the Republic of Suriname on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

09-25815 (E) 260309

Annex to the note verbale dated 23 January 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Suriname to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of the Republic of Suriname on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

A. Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Suriname is committed to the objectives of the United Nations in its fight to address threats posed to international peace and security through the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in particular to non-State actors.

The Republic of Suriname views United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 as an opportunity to promote the internationalization of norms and procedures concerning control over the trade in weapons of mass destruction and delivery system technologies.

The Republic of Suriname is against the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, as well as their delivery. Suriname also supports efforts to complete disarmament.

This report is submitted to the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and outlines the actions taken and those intended to be taken by the Government of the Republic of Suriname to implement the provisions of the resolution.

Multilateral Treaties

The Republic of Suriname is a party to several such international instruments that seek to achieve objectives that are similar to UNSCR 1540.

These are:

- 1967 Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco);
- 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);
- 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC);
- 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC);
- 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty and in accordance with Article II of the NPT, the Republic of Suriname has concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Suriname is currently examining amendment proposals to its Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) to its Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as an additional protocol to that agreement. The Republic of Suriname has also subscribed to the International Code

of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) adopted at The Hague, the Netherlands, in 2002.

The Republic of Suriname is also a State Party to a number of international conventions against terrorism in keeping with Security Council resolution 1373, namely:

(1) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14th September, 1963; (Tokyo Convention, 1963)

(2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on December 16th, 1970; (Hague Convention, 1970)

(3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety on Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23rd September, 1971 (Montreal Convention, 1971)

(4) The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24th February, 1988 (Extends Montreal Convention on Air Safety)

(5) The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17th December 1979 (Hostage Convention, 1979)

(6) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on March 1991.

B. Implementation of UNSCR 1540 in the Republic of Suriname

1. Operative paragraph 1

Decides that all States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery;

The Republic of Suriname does not provide any form of support to non-Sate actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. To this end, legislation has been enacted, has been drafted, or drafting is in progress and is detailed below.

2. Operative paragraph 2

Decides [...] that all States, in accordance with their national procedures, shall adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws which prohibit any non-State actor to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them;

2.1 The objective and purpose of UNSCR 1540 converge with those of the NPT, BWC and CWC, all of which Suriname has signed and ratified.

2.2 Trafficking of Goods Act/Visible Trade Act–2003–(Wat Goederenverkeer-2003) and the State Decree 'Negative List' (Besluit Negatieve Lijst) and The 'Negative List Decree'. The Negative List is implemented pursuant to sections 3 and 8 of the Trafficking of Goods Act through an Export and Import Prohibition Order, licensing requirement or restriction of certain specified goods or items. These are listed in this annex (the Negative List) to this decree. Under its section 'Prohibited goods' (verboden goederen) the following goods are prohibited to be exported or imported:

- Chemicals listed in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Negative List
- Chemical and radioactive waste
- Chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and their precursors or any material, which takes part or is being used in the production or development of these.

2.3 Firearms Act (Vuurwapenwet)

Suriname's Firearms legislation has established a system of strict national control over the import, export and possession of firearms and explosives. There are strict licensing procedures governed by the Prosecutor-General's Office. The Firearms Act (Vuurwapen *Wet*) generally *prohibits* the import, export, transfer, possession and transfer of firearms, ammunition and their parts, explosives as well as hazardous substances that have been equalled to firearms or have to been understood as such. Offences have been penalized in sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 of this act.

2.4 With respect to nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and biological weapons, Suriname has no specific legislation that prohibits and criminalizes the manufacture, possession, development, transport and transfer or use of nuclear material or microbial or other biological agents without a license. Under the Visible Trade Act, the State Decree Negative List and the Negative List annex to this decree, export and import of nuclear and biological weapons, their precursors or any material used in the production, development of said weapons are prohibited. Moreover, non-State actors will not be eligible for a licence if issuance thereof would result in violation of the NPT or BWC by Suriname.

In respect of chemical weapons, export and import of chemical weapons, and their precursors are prohibited under the State Decree Negative List. In addition, the draft Chemical Weapons Implementation Act (concept-Wet Uitvoeringsverdrag Chemische Wapens) prohibits the manufacture, acquisition, possession (including transport), development, transfer and use of chemical weapons. (section 2)

2.5 The involvement of non-State actors in activities mentioned in operative paragraph 2 for criminal purposes are penalized in the Penal Code (Wetboek van Strafrecht).

The relevant provisions can be found in the Criminal Code with respect to attempt (Section 70), participation, subordination and material support (Section 188), complicity (Section 73), participation in a criminal organization (Section 188) and in sections 108; 183, with respect to conspiracy. A draft Act

of 2007 proposing amendments to the Penal Code, the Firearms Act and the Money Laundering Act of Suriname in connection to terrorism offences. This Bill creates several new offences relating to terrorism and includes in the Penal Code:

- a definition of a terrorism intent (section 111a)
- denoting articles in the Penal Code that constitute a terrorist offence if these are comm..cd with terrorism intent or purpose (sections 128-133; 155; 207; 216; 7.0; 222; 224 inter alia) and in the Firearms Act (section 24 a)
- expanding the jurisdiction provisions in the general part of the Penal Code to include the 'passive nationality principle' and the 'aut dedere aut judicare principle'; when the offence is committed in an attempt to:
  a) compel a state or government institution to do or abstain from doing any act;
  b) to provoke or cause a state of fear to (a part of) the population (general public)
  c) to seriously disrupt or destruct the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of the State (section 4)
- in addition to the powers, authorities and procedures dealing with proceeds of crime, the proposed amendments of the Money Laundering Act contain a definition of 'terrorist financing' and an extension of these powers, authorities and procedures of the Financial Intelligence Unit to the context of terrorist financing (sections 1, 4, 6, 12 and 13).

3. Operative paragraph 3

Operative paragraph 3(a)

Decides also that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall:

a) Develop an maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use storage and transport;

3.1 The Republic of Suriname does not produce or possess any of these weapons, and has no industries or manufacturing facilities. It neither aspires to acquiring these different types of weapons nor to developing programmes to produce or transfer these, or their related technology, materials or delivery means. Strict prohibition of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons is provided for in the State Decree Negative List, while the Firearms Act of Suriname has established a national export control system, which is strictly implemented and this Act also obligates that transport of firearms, ammunition and hazardous material needs a prior written transport certificate approval issued by the District Commission of the District in which the transport originates or commences.

The Trafficking of Goods Act/Visible Trade Act (Wet Goederenverkeer) and the State Decree 'Negative List' (Besluit Negatieve Lijst) are the main domestic instruments in controlling export and import of these weapons.

b) Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures.

Since there are no biological or chemical weapons manufacturing facilities or nuclear industry plants or nuclear installations, domestic legislation does not provide for specific security measures at storage sites.

Operative paragraph 3(c)

c) Develop and maintain appropriate effective border controls and law enforcement efforts to detect, deter, prevent and combat, including through international cooperation when necessary, the illicit trafficking and brokering in such items in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law

Customs legislation and provisions (Shipping Act) provides for authority and powers to customs officials to undertake actions to ensuring that customs rules are observed. Customs officials perform specific acts, such as physical goods inspections at ports and harbours, documents authencity verification, and luggage and carry-on-goods-inspections. Moreover, immigration officials at borders carry out security inspections of carry-on-goods.

The government of Suriname is in the process of procurement of container inspection equipment (X-ray container scanner) to be installed at the Shipping port at Paramaribo, with the aim to oversee and monitor the flow and contents of incoming and outgoing containers, including transfers of these containers.

Operative paragraph 3(d)

d) Establish, develop, review and maintain appropriate effective national export and trans-shipment controls over such items, including appropriate laws and regulations to control export, transit, trans-shipment and re-export and controls on providing funds and services related to such export and trans-shipment such as financing, and transporting that would contribute to proliferation, as well as establishing end-user controls: and establishing and enforcing appropriate criminal or civil penalties for violations of such export control laws and regulations.

The Penal Code, The Trafficking of Goods Act/Visible Trade Act (Wet Goederenverkeer) and the State Decree 'Negative List' (Besluit Negatieve Lijst), The Firearms Act, The Import- and Export Regulation and the Economic Offences Act, The Money Laundering Act, and The Foreign Currency Regulations provide the main legislative and regulatory framework for the national system of Import, Export and Transfer controls. These include provisions impositioning powers for national authorities and penalties for infringements, for carrying out control and to investigate and prosecute criminal offences.

4. *Operative paragraph 4*

Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, for a period of no longer than two years, a Committee of the Security Council, consisting of all members of the Council, which will, calling as appropriate on other expertise, report to the Security Council for its examination, on the implementation of this resolution, and to this end calls upon all States to present a first report no later than six months from the adoption of this resolution to the Committee on steps they have taken or intend to take to implement the resolution.

The Government of Suriname is fully aware of its obligations under international law including timely submission of national reports under the United Nations Security Council resolution. Although certain obligations under this resolution and other related conventions are already incorporated into its domestic legislation, Suriname however, has regrettably not met its reporting obligation to the Committee.

While the Government of Suriname has initiated actions on a wide array of fronts in the fight against terrorism, it recognizes that further legislation is needed to fully comply with its obligations and will continue seeking legal technical assistance and reporting assistance to this end.

5. *Operative paragraph 5*

Decides that none of the obligations set forth in this resolution shall be interpreted so as to conflict with or alter the rights and obligations of State Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention or alter the responsibilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

The Republic of Suriname is a State party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention (BWC). Pursuant to the Tlatelolco Treaty and in accordance with Article II of the NPT, the Republic of Surname has concluded a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Suriname is currently examining amendment proposals to its Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) to its Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as an additional protocol to that agreement. The Republic of Suriname has also subscribed to the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (ICOC) adopted at The Hague-the Netherlands in 2002. Through its membership of the OPANAL (Treaty of Tlatelolco), the Government of Suriname will continue to promote nuclear disarmament in the Southern Hemisphere.

Suriname is a State Party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, in keeping with its obligations under the Convention, particularly those enshrined in article VII, and cognizant of the requirements outlined in paragraph 8 of resolution 1540, especially, sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d), the government of the Republic of Suriname has designated a National Authority to serve as the national focal point to liaise with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and other States Parties as well as fulfill the other obligations under the Convention. In July 2005 the National Authority organized a National awareness seminar and drafted the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Bill 2006, which was submitted to

the legal department of the OPCW for its comments. The Bill seeks to implement Suriname's obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and include provisions regarding inspections of chemical production facilities to ensure that their activities are not prohibited under the Convention, prohibition of production, stockpiling, retaining or use of chemical weapons as well as prohibition of import and export, acquisition, development or production of certain types of toxic chemicals or precursors and prosecute other crimes under the Convention.

6. *Operative paragraph 6*

Recognizes the utility in implementing this resolution of effective national control lists and calls upon all Member States, when necessary, to pursue at the earliest opportunity the development of such lists.

Suriname currently does not participate in regional or multilateral export control regimes. However, Suriname acknowledges the importance and effectiveness of guidelines and control lists of such regimes.

7. *Operative paragraph 7*

Recognizes that some States may require assistance in implementing the provisions of this resolution within their territories and invites States in a position to do so to offer assistance as appropriate in response to specific requests to the States lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources for fulfulling the above provisions.

Suriname recognized from an early stage on that it needed technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions. To this end, Suriname requested legislative assistance in August 2002 from the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC). In April 2004, a formal request to the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was submitted. As a result of this request, UNODC conducted a 3-day Workshop. As an outcome of this workshop the following 'actions to be taken' were identified:

- Ratification and implementation of 6 universal instruments on terrorism by enacting relevant legislation and incorporating international obligations
- Implementation of requirements of UNSCR 1373 (2001) by enacting relevant legislation and introducing appropriate administrative measures
- Completion of third report to the Counter Terrorism Committee
- Support for capacity building after enactment of legislation, including training of police and other security forces and justice personnel in the application of the amended and/or new legislation on terrorism and related issues
- Capacity building in the area of aliens registration and data sharing among relevant agencies on cross-border and residential movements
- Other areas requiring capacity building should be identified in a national needs assessment exercise

In November 2007, as a result of Suriname's request for bilateral technical assistance made to the TPB of the UNODC during the 'Ministerial Conference on

International Cooperation against Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime' held in Santo Domingo, an expert team of the TPB and CICTE (OAS) held a consultation round with relevant national authorities and a one-day National legislative Workshop in the Fight against Terrorism. During the course of this workshop Suriname's draft legislation on counter prevention and suppression of terrorism was examined and a copy of this Bill was submitted to the TPB representatives to be commented on by the relevant legal experts of United Nations bodies.

In 2005 and 2007 representatives from the government of Suriname participated in Regional Workshops on UNSCR 1540 (2004) implementation.

The government of Suriname also accepted the offer from the TPB (UNODC) to provide consultative expertise to Suriname for meeting its reporting obligations under UNSC counter terrorism Resolutions.

8. Operative paragraph 8

Operative paragraph 8a

Calls upon all States:

> *(a) To promote the universal adoption and full implementation and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons*

Suriname fully underscores efforts aiming at universality of multilateral treaties whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to which it is party and therefore promotes full implementation of the provisions of these treaties. Suriname participates in several activities organized to further this aim, including international and regional workshops and conferences of state parties.

Operative paragraph 8b

> *(b) To adopt national rules and regulations, where it has not yet been done, to ensure compliance with their commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties:*

Suriname, in keeping with its obligations under international law, is in the process of ensuring and strengthening its compliance with our commitments under the key multilateral non-proliferation treaties through amendments and/or drafting, adoption and implementation of relevant domestic legislation.
To this end, the Government has stepped up efforts to promote the adoption of national export control systems for all WMD-related commodities, as well as improve understanding of, and expand support for, stronger cooperation on other forms of counter-proliferation.

Operative paragraph 8c

> *(c) To renew and fulfill their commitment to multilateral cooperation, in particular within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Biological* and Toxin Weapons Convention, as important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of non-proliferation and of promoting international cooperation for peaceful purposes

Although Suriname is a middle income developing state with limited specialized technical human resources in counter-terrorism and with competing demands for its limited financial resources, it actively undertakes all efforts to fulfill its commitment to mutual cooperation. Within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency Suriname is currently considering membership of this agency as well as conclusion of an amendment of its Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) to its Safeguards Agreement and additional protocol to this agreement.

With respect to the Chemical Weapons Convention, Suriname is seeking a strengthened and comprehensive relationship with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) through more active and effective engagement with this organisation by use of the significant comparative advantage of this organisation for delivering assistance, including training opportunities and increase of its declarations submission.

In the area of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, Suriname realizes that it needs to develop new initiatives to improve its engagement with the OPBW. To this end, Suriname will step up its reporting obligations under the BWC, build and or increase national capacity and expertises in the specific areas covered by this multilateral treaty and increase its participation in BWC-specific and related activities.

Operative paragraph 8d

> *(d) To develop appropriate ways to work with and inform industry and the public regarding their obligations under such laws.*

The government of Suriname is aware that it needs to deepen and broaden its national awareness efforts in the area of its non-proliferation policy. It looks to build on the success of the 2006 organized National Awareness and Legislative Seminar on the Chemical Weapons Convention and to expand it to the BWC and the NPT. Specific focus will be laid on Industry Associations and universities. Other strategies include dissemination of information through government websites, publications and leaflets.

9. Operative paragraph 9

Calls upon all States to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons, and their means of delivery

Suriname continues to promote dialogue and cooperation on non-proliferation so as to address the threat posed by proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and Biological weapons and their means of delivery.

10. Operative paragraph 10

Further to counter that threat, calls upon all States, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, cnemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials

Suriname, at the request of the government of the United States of America (U.S.A.), is currently in the process of formulating its position on the Proliferation

Security Initiative (PSI-2003) and the 4 September Statement of Interdiction Principles (SOP) aimed at stopping weapons of mass destruction proliferation.

Finally, The Republic of Suriname wishes to note that it is cognizant of the fact that there are substantial benefits to be gained through full and effective implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 and a firm commitment to its objectives

Not only is international security enhanced, but capacities applicable to other national priorities are built from augmenting trade and export controls through demonstrated "good practices" and improving the capacity to mitigate threats to public health and security.

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Note verbale dated 19 February 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to transmit herewith the first report of Montenegro on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 19 February 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of Montenegro on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540

Montenegro is dedicated in its efforts to achieve the goals set out in numerous treaties and arrangements in the field of arms control and the prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Government of Montenegro is aware of the importance of reporting and verification mechanisms in trust building. Thus, after it gained its independence in 2006, Montenegro continued to fulfill its obligations arising from various instruments which were in force during the existence of the previous State Union.

Montenegro has been a Partner of NATO's "Partnership for Peace" Programme for over a year, and in 2007 the Government signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the European Union.

The fact that the Government of Montenegro attaches great importance to Euro-Atlantic integration has as a consequence, and also as an initial idea of Government, undertaken implementation to high standards in various fields, including arms control.

Operative paragraphs of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540

Operative paragraph 1

Montenegro as a Party to Weapons of Mass Destruction Non-Proliferation Instruments

Montenegro is a Party to major **multilateral arms regulations and Disarmament Agreements**:

1. **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — NPT**

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was signed by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1968 and ratified in 1970, on which occasion the Government made a Statement, explaining its interpretation of the essence and the importance of the Treaty.

Montenegro assumed the rights and obligations under this Treaty by the Successor Statement of 3 June 2006.

The Montenegrin Government has decided to sign an agreement with the IAEA on the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Additional Protocol, and Small Quantities Protocol, and the letter on this issue was sent to the Director General of the IAEA.

2. **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BWC)**

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acceded to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) in 1972 and ratified it in 1973. In the Successor Statement of 3 June 2006, Montenegro assumed the rights and obligations under this Convention.

3. **Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC)**

Following the succession of Montenegro to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) on 23 October 2006, the Government, in fulfilling the obligations of the country under the Convention, established a National Authority for the implementation of the Convention. The National Authority has fulfilled its first obligation by submitting the Initial Declaration to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

4. **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

Montenegro deposited the Successor Statement on 23 October 2006.

5. **Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof**

Montenegro assumed the rights and obligations under this Treaty by the Successor Statement of 3 June 2006.

6. **Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies**

Montenegro assumed the rights and obligations under this Treaty by the Successor Statement of 3 June 2006.

Montenegro is a Party to the following international protocols and conventions in **the field of counter-terrorism**:

1. 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft,

2. 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft,

3. 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation,

4. 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,

5. 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,

6. 1979 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,

7. 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,

8. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation,

9. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,

10. 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,

11. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and

12. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (in the Successor Statement of 23 October 2006, Montenegro succeeded to the signature).[1]

Montenegro has also signed the **Declaration on Implementation of the World Customs Organization (WCO) 2005 Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade (SAFE Framework)**.

On 24 October 2006 Montenegro became a Member of the World Customs Organization. Having in mind the importance of the WCO's 2005 Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the Customs Department has submitted to the Secretary-General of the WCO a letter of intention concerning implementation of the Framework. As a consequence, the Secretariat of the WCO has forwarded to the Customs Department a Questionnaire for the Self-evaluation in order to start the Columbus program of assistance. After the Questionnaire was filled and submitted, a WCO delegation visited Montenegro. On the basis of this so-called diagnostic mission of the WCO, the Final report on the measures which must be taken for the acceleration of the implementation of the Framework Standards will be drafted. In due course, these measures would contribute to the implementation of operative paragraph 3 concerning border controls.

Operative paragraph 2

The Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Items (Article 5) provides for prohibitions in respect of non-State actors and reads as follows: "Foreign trade, transport, transfer, possession or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, shall be prohibited to any non-State actor".

Criminal Law of Montenegro (*"Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro" no. 70/2003, and Correction, no. 13/2004*) contains provisions whose aim is to prohibit non-State actors to manufacture, acquire, possess, develop, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, in particular for terrorist purposes, as well as attempts to engage in any of the foregoing activities, participate in them as an accomplice, assist or finance them.

The Criminal Code defines the following criminal offenses: terrorism, international terrorism, terrorism financing, as well as other related criminal offenses: assassination of the highest state officials, causing general danger, endangering safety by nuclear substances, endangering security of air transport.

[1] Montenegro has deposited instruments of succession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation deposited with the United Kingdom.

The Criminal Procedure Code regulates the authorities and actions of the police, it specifies the register of search-related actions that the police undertakes, as well as the authority of the police to undertake anti-terrorist checks.

The following offences are contained in the provisions of the Criminal Code:

– **Article 313, Bringing dangerous substances into Montenegro**

"(1) Anyone who, by not adhering to regulations, brings into Montenegro radioactive or other dangerous substances or dangerous waste materials, or who transports such substances over the territory of Montenegro, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum term not exceeding three years.

(2) Anyone who by abusing her/his position or authority allows or makes it possible for substances and waste materials referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article to be brought into Montenegro, or transports the above mentioned substances over the territory of Montenegro, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of six months to five years.

(3) Anyone who organizes acts referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of one year to eight years.

(4) An attempted offence as of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished."

– **Article 314, Unlawful processing, taking away and storing of dangerous substances**

"(1) Anyone who contrary to regulations processes, takes away, collects, stores or transports radioactive or other dangerous substances or dangerous waste materials, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum term not exceeding three years.

(2) Anyone who by abusing his/her official status or authority allows or makes possible processing, taking away, collecting, storing or transport of substances or waste materials referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, shall be liable to imprisonment of six months to five years.

(3) If due to acts as of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, animal or plant life is destroyed to a large extent or the environment polluted to such an extent that a longer period or major expenses are needed to remove its consequences, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment of one to eight years.

(4) An attempted offence as of Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be punished.

(5) If a suspended sentence is pronounced for acts referred to in Paragraphs 1 to 4 of this article, a court may oblige the offender to take particular measures prescribed for protection from ionizing radiation or other prescribed protection measures within a specified time limit."

According to the Regulation on the Organization and Way of Conduct of State Administration and other related regulations, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Interior Affairs and Public Administration are competent authorities for the issuance of licences for the shipments and import of radioactive materials and dangerous goods.

– **Article 315, Unlawful construction of nuclear plants**

"Anyone who contrary to regulations allows or starts construction of a nuclear power plant, plants for production of nuclear fuel or plants for processing of used nuclear waste, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of six months to five years."

– **Article 335, Unauthorized handling of explosive and inflammable material**

"(1) Anyone who contrary to regulations stores, keeps, transports or hands over for transport by public traffic means explosive or easily inflammable material or transports such material by him/herself using a public transport means, shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(2) Sentence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed upon anyone who unlawfully brings explosive or easily inflammable material into a premise or some other building which is the venue of gathering of a larger number of people or brings such material into a place where a large number of people gathers or where such gathering is forthcoming.

(3) Anyone who brings into a pit with methane or other inflammable gas or dangerous carbon dust or brings into a building at an oil or gas field or tries to bring easily inflammable substance or other goods whose bringing into such a pit or building is dangerous, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of three months to three years.

(4) Sentence referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall also be imposed on anyone who when entering a storehouse, warehouse or a storeroom with explosive material does not adhere to prescribed protection measure.

(5) If an act as of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article is done out of negligence, the offender shall be liable to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year."

– **Article 336, Unlawful acquisition and disposing of nuclear substances**

"Anyone who unlawfully acquires, possesses, uses, transports, hands over to another nuclear substances or makes it possible for another to acquire them, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years."

– **Article 337, Endangering safety with nuclear substances**

"(1) Anyone who threatens to use a nuclear substance to endanger the safety of people, shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of six months to five years.

(2) If an act as of paragraph 1 of this Article is done with the intention to compel somebody into doing or not doing something, the perpetrator shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of one to eight years.

(3) If a perpetrator commits an act referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article through threats due to which a heavy bodily injury is inflicted or property damaged to a large extent, the offender shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of two to ten years.

(4) If an offender as of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article pronounced threats due to which one or more persons died, the offender shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of three to fifteen years."

– Article 338, Grave offences against general safety

"(1) If due to acts referred to in Articles 327, paragraphs 1 to 3, 328, paragraphs 1 and 2, 329, paragraphs 1 and 2, 330, paragraph 1, and Article 333 of the present Code a heavy bodily injury is inflicted upon a person or large scale property damage is done, the perpetrator shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of one to eight years.

(2) If due to acts referred to in Articles 327, paragraphs 1 to 3, 328, paragraphs 1 and 2, 329, paragraphs 1 and 2, 330, paragraph 1 and Article 333 of the present Code one or more persons died, the offender shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence ranging of two to twelve years.

(3) If due to acts referred to in Articles 327, paragraph 4, 328, paragraphs 3 and 4, 329, paragraph 3, and Article 330, paragraph 2 of the present Code a heavy bodily injury of a person is caused or property damaged to a large extent, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) If as a result of acts referred to in Articles 327, paragraph 4, 328, paragraphs 3 and 4, 329, paragraph 3, and Article 330, paragraph 2 of the present Code one or more persons died, the offender shall be punished by an imprisonment sentence of one to eight years."

– Article 365, Terrorism

Anyone who, with the intention of endangering the constitutional order and security of Montenegro causes explosion or fire or undertakes other dangerous measures or kidnaps a person, or commits another act of violence or threats to undertake some dangerous action or to use nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or other dangerous substance and whereby may cause fear or feeling of insecurity of citizens shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years.

– Article 447, International terrorism

(1) Anyone who, with the intention of causing harm to a foreign state or organization commits abduction of a person or other act of violence, causes explosion or fire or takes other generally dangerous acts or threats by use of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or other similar means, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years.

(2) If an offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article resulted in death of one or more persons, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to fifteen years.

(3) If in the commission of crime referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the offender has committed murder, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of ten years or to imprisonment of thirty years.

– Article 448, Taking hostages

(1) Anyone who commits abduction of a person or threatens to kill that person, or hurt or keep that person as hostage with the intention of forcing a state or international organization to do or not to do something, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of two to ten years.

(2) The offender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who frees the hostage of his own free will, although the purpose of the abduction has not been reached, can be liable to a reduced sentence.

(3) If an offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article resulted in death of the hostage, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to fifteen years.

(4) If during the commission of offences referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the offender committed murder of the hostage, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of ten years or a prison sentence of thirty years.

– Article 449, Financing of terrorism

(1) Anyone who provides or raises funds intended for financing of criminal offences referred to in Articles 447 to 448 of the present Code, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year to ten years.

(2) Funds referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be seized.

The Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism (*Official Gazette of the Montenegro*, No. 14/07) provides for measures and actions to be applied by all banks and other financial institutions, postal savings banks, the National Bank, Accounts and Payments Agency, insurance organizations, stock exchanges, brokers and all other entities dealing with monetary transactions. Violations of this Law are punishable with high fines and imprisonment (1 to 8 years).

With a view to preventing suspicious financial transactions, Montenegro passed the Law on the Prevention of Money-Laundering and the pertinent sub-legal acts necessary for its implementation. In addition, the Administration for the Prevention of Money-Laundering was established and it represents the financial intelligence agency of an administrative type. This status was further detailed and formalized with the signing of the cooperation agreement with the Police Administration, the Customs Administration, the Tax Administration, and the Central Bank of Montenegro, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the basic courts. The requisite international cooperation was supported by cooperation agreements with financial intelligence agencies in the region that provide detailed accounts of the method of exchange of financial intelligence between the financial intelligence in the region and further. The efforts and work of the Administration for the Prevention of Money-Laundering have been internationally verified by full membership of the Egmont Group, the international association of financial intelligence units. Representatives of the Administration participate in the work of all Egmont working groups which, in addition to a simplified and safe exchange of information, contribute to sharing the latest achievements and practices in the organization of the fight against money-laundering and terrorism financing. In its work, the Administration for the Prevention of Money-Laundering is governed by standards set forth in EU Directives and Council of Europe and OSCE recommendations.

Operative paragraph 3 (a) and (b)

The following regulations concerning production, use, storage and transport of dangerous goods are in force in Montenegro:

- Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, *Official Gazette of Montenegro*, No. 05/08, adopted on 23 January 2008;
- Law on Foreign Trade, *Official Gazette of Montenegro*, No. 28/2004;
- Law on Environmental Protection, *Official Gazette of Montenegro*, Nos. 12/96-1, 55/00 and 80/05;
- Customs Law of the Republic of Montenegro, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro*, No. 73/03;
- Law on Explosive Materials, Inflammable Liquids and Gases, *Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro*, Nos. 44/76, 49/79, 34/86, 11/88 and 29/89;

All Federal Laws adopted in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and State Union Serbia and Montenegro remained in force after Montenegro gained independence; their enforcement, however, was transferred onto the competent authorities of Montenegro.

- Law on the Crossing of the State Border and the Movement in the Border Area, *Official Gazette of the SFRY*, Nos. 34/79, 56/80 and 53/85 and the *Official Gazette of the FRY*, Nos. 24/94, 28/96 and 68/2002;
- Law on the Production and Trade in Arms and Military Equipment, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, Nos. 7/2005 and 8/2005;
- Law on the Transport of Explosive Materials, *Official Gazette of the SFRY*, No. 30/85;
- Regulation on the Transport of Arms and Military Equipment, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, No. 49/97;
- Rules on the Manner of Transport of Dangerous Goods in Road Traffic, *Official Gazette of the SFRY*, No. 82/90;
- Rules on the Manner of Transport of Dangerous Goods in Maritime Traffic and in Traffic on Inland Waterways, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, No. 12/97;
- Law on the Protection of the Population against Infectious Diseases that Pose a Threat to the Entire Country, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, Nos. 46/96, 12/02, 18/02 and 31/02;
- Rules on Space, Premises, Technical Equipment and the Manner of Carrying Out Counter-Terrorism Inspections at Airports, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, No. 13/00;
- Rules on the Manner of Seizure of Cold and Fire Arms and Ammunition and the Search of Persons and Baggage in Public Air Transport, *Official Gazette of the FRY*, No. 13/00.

The Ministry of Interior Affairs and Public Administration drafted new laws on explosive materials, inflammable liquids and gases and on the transport of explosive materials. It is expected that the Parliament of Montenegro will adopt the drafts by the end of this year. The Law on the Transport of Explosive Materials was enacted by the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in 1985, while the Law on Explosive Materials, Inflammable Liquids and Gases was last amended in 1989. The new laws will represent, in addition to the Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods that is already enacted, a national legal framework, suited to the new

institutional framework, for the production, use, transport and storage of this kind of goods, including prevention and safety measures.

The control, production and trade in explosives, arms and ammunition fall within the competence of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Public Administration of Montenegro.

Operative paragraph 3 (a) and (b): Chemical related materials

Members of the National Authority for the prohibition of chemical weapons of Montenegro were appointed by the Government of Montenegro on 5 April 2007. Since then this body meets regularly with the aim of discussing new projects in the Ministries in the field of the prohibition of chemical weapons, as well as related questions. These meetings are also conveyed for the purpose of reaching agreements on ways of fulfilling the obligations. The National Authority is responsible for drafting, approving and submitting Declarations. The Initial Declaration of Montenegro was submitted in October 2007.

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Welfare of Montenegro controls the production and trade in precursors and toxins, while the Ministries of Tourism and Environmental Protection control the management of chemicals.

Operative paragraph 3 (c): Border Control

At the end of 2003, the Montenegrin police forces were provided the authority over Montenegro border security previously held by the Army of Serbia and Montenegro. With continuous international assistance and support, Montenegro has been improving its capacities for the successful performance of this task, especially through cooperation with the relevant border authorities of all neighboring countries. The ultimate objective is the establishment of the system of integrated border management.

Thus, Montenegro attended the regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities for the prohibition of chemical weapons, held in Sarajevo in October 2007. The discussions at the meeting involved the exchange of experiences in the field of the regime and control of the export and import of chemical substances and the possibilities for joint determination of border crossings which would be used for the transit of such substances. Since then, Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the States within the EU Stabilisation and Association Agreement[2] have exchanged proposals on the points of entry for certain chemical substances, and it is expected that, during the Second Meeting of National Authorities, to be held in Montenegro, in February 2008, the initiative will be finalized.

Operative paragraph 3 (c) and (d): Arms Export Control Legislation

In 2005 the State Union Serbia and Montenegro adopted a new Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Items. This Law is still in force in

[2] Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Croatia, Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Serbia.

Montenegro and it presents a good basis for secure and transparent trade, transport, transfer, brokering and issuance of licenses. In accordance with the Law, the responsible authorities must take into consideration eight criteria stipulated in the EU Code of Conduct in case of export of arms, in the process of issuance of licenses for exports of arms and military equipment. The mechanism set out in this law proved to be an efficient instrument. Although the 2005 Law was drafted in accordance with international standards, having in mind the recommendations given to the Ministry for Economic Development by SIPRI, BAFA and UNDP, the Ministry decided to draft a new law that will include face to face meetings of the persons responsible in the other Ministries for the tasks of arms control. The idea is to increase the responsibility of the actors involved in the issuance of licenses, as well as to encourage consultations on this subjects. Also the future law will include some other provisions that will facilitate bilateral cooperation in this matter. The Working Group is in the final stage of its work. It is expected that the Ministry for Economic Development will have the final version of the draft in two months' time.

The list of controlled arms, military equipment and dual-purpose goods is defined in accordance with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export and the EU Council Regulation of the regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology, and in agreement with the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Australia Group and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

Operative paragraphs 9 and 10

Montenegro joined the United States Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction on 17 May 2007. Montenegro also supports the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The activities of Montenegro within these two initiatives are coordinated by the Ministry of Defense.

International cooperation and assistance

Effective international expert and technical assistance, as well as the possibility to exchange legislative, legal and administrative experience in the field of non-proliferation, would be most welcome and would make it possible for Montenegro to pursue the above-mentioned goals more effectively.

Montenegro expresses its readiness to fully implement UNSC resolution 1540 and other international obligations with respect to questions of non-proliferation and to cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations, at the regional as well as at bilateral level.